CUT IN TWO!

Stiff Hats at Half Price

Our stock is too large. Must

FOR MEN:

\$4.00 Stiff Hats at \$2.00 3.00 Stiff Hats at 2.50 Stiff Hats at 1.25 2.00 Stiff Hats at

The same reduction in Stiff Hats for Boys.

ORIGINAL EAGLE,

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THE TRIP TO TAKE!

The Big Four offers more routes through gateways of Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati than any other line. One Way and Round-Trip Excursion tickets now on sale. Sleeping-car reservations secured through to destination free of charge. Call on Big Four Agents: 1 East Washington Street, 36 Jackson Place, Massachusetts Avenue and Union Sta-H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

5 and 4

TRAINS BETWEEN INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI H. & D. R. R. OF WHICH CARRY PALACE PARLOR CARS. LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS-

Monon Route. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

*3:40 a. m., *6:50 a. m., †10:50 a. m., *3:05 p. m. †6:30 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City Ticket Offices—Corner Illinois street and Ken-

tucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

No. 30-Chicago Limited Pullman vesti-buled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m.
No. 36—Chicago Night Express. Pullman
vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily,
1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m.
No. 10—Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m. INDIANAPOLIS. 33-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. 35-Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 9-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago

stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, 28 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusette avenue

We have special funds in bank to loan on strictly first-class city property. We can accept some good appli-January next. Interest the lowest

C. F. SAYLES.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registerd r ceipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYI • VANIA STREET. 'Telephone 1343.

A Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

You want to increase your trade THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell! you will get customers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238, and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Sunday Journal, by mail. \$2 a Year

WAGON WHEAT 58c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 152 West Washington Street

Fair; slightly warmer.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL is the sale we commence to-day of Youth's Fancy Cassimere Suits

At \$10,

reduced from \$15 and \$18. This is a GENUINE, LEGITIMATE Cur. An examination of the quality of these Suits will convince the most skeptical of that fact.

BOYS, don't forget that you get a pair of SKATES, FREE, with every Suit and Overcoat bought of us. We give you the best values for the least money. We lead-others follow

SELDOM is the opportunity offered of viewing, FREE OF CHARGE, such a magnificent work of art as we have on exhibition now, and for a few days longer. We extend a hearty welcome to one and all to call and inspect the painting.

PREPARATORY to taking our annual inventory, we offer broken lines of seasonable goods at special prices, and invite an early inspection from the trade.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 136 & 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

Remarkable Record Made by the New Cruiser Marblehead.

Her Contract Called for but 17 Knots as Hour. Yet She Attained a Speed of 21.66 Knots.

RESULT OF OFFICIAL TRIAL

An Average of 18.94 Knots an Hour for Seventy-Two Miles.

Her Builders Entitled to a Premium of \$175,000-Incidents of the Race Against Time.

NEW LONDON, Dec. 7 .- Another triumph for Yankee ship builders and designers was scored on Long Island sound to-day, when the new cruiser Marblehead crossed the finish line in her official trial trip this afternoon. The new cruiser had equaled all expectations by making a record of 18.9 knots

When the first rays of the morning sun peeped over the historic hills of Groton, to-day, the strong steel sides of the new cruiser Marblehead were covered with the finger marks of Jack Frost, and his icy presence was manifest in the very air. At 9:10 the great anchor was weighed, and as the proud ship slowly turned and pointed her sharp nose toward the sound the melting frost on her sides glistened in the sunlight of an ideal day, and the Marblehead improved her opportunity, for before she again dropped anchor in front of Fort

Trumbull she had made her record and a

snug fortune for her builders.

The starting point off Plum island, about fifteen miles from New London, was in sight at 9:50, and as the Marblehead approached the famous ship Kearsarge, which was stationed there to mark the spot, she increased her speed perceptibly. The buoy was passed at 10:27:03, making the time for the six miles eighteen minutes, thirty-four seconds, an average of 19.4 knots an hour. The Marblehead was doing her prettiest, and she dashed through the water, churning the sea in great snow white waves on each side of her spear-like bow, leaving a long milky wake astern. She presented a beautiful sight to the sailors of the Fern, who crowded the decks of that vessel. The tide was against her for several miles, to the buoy, but the speed increased for the the rest of the westward run. The third stake boat, the Dolphin, was seven and one-half nautical miles from the Fern, and was passed at 10:53:08, the distance being covered in twenty-six minutes and five seconds, an average speed of 17.29 knots. The next marking boat was the Narketa, and one-half miles Dolphin. The big cruiser passed her on the port side at 11:17:28. Her time for the distance was 24.20, an average of 18.5 knots an hour. The tug Fortune was next in line and her exact distance from the Dolphin was not known. She was passed at 11:44:46, the time for the stretch being 26:48. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius marked the end of the first half of the run and the watches read 12:06:29 when the Marblehead passed her. The last interval had been covered in 22.13, making the cruiser's average for the last fifteen miles 18.3 knots. The first half of the course, thirty-six miles, had been covered in one hour and fifty-eight min-

THE RETURN TRIP. The Vesuvius was passed on the return trip at 12:26:47 and the race down the homestretch was commenced. All the conditions were favorable. The wind and tide were with her and she was working finely. She sped down the course like a frightened deer, while the patent log fairly buzzed as she spun through the water. The Fortune was passed for the second time at 12:48:32. the run from the Vesuvius being made in twenty-one minutes and forty-five seconds.. The Narketa was soon in line with the flying cruiser and timepiece marked 1:13:27 when she was passed, the time from the last bouy being twenty-four minutes and fifty-five seconds. The first fifteen miles of the return trip was made at an average of 19.3 knots an hour. Then the engineer let her out another notch. The coal was poured into her furnaces by the barrel, the black smoke poured from her stacks in thicker volumes and the cinders fell in showers on her decks. The vessel trembled from stem to stern like a thing of life and dashed forward toward the finish line like a race horse turning into the home stretch. The next marking boat, the Dolphin, was passed at 1:37:04, just twenty-three minutes and thirty-seven seconds after the Narketa. This seven and a half miles was

made at 19.5 knots an hour. Then came the

utes, an average of 18.3 knots an hour.

Fern, at 2:00:10, the distance being made in twenty-three minutes and six seconds, at the rate of 19.48 knots and the engineers urged the flier on for the final lap. Hardly a breath of air stirred. The water was scarcely rippled, and only the monotonous throbbing of the engines could be neard as the interested little crowd on deck held their watches and counted the seconds. As the Kearsarge, the last boat, was passed, almost the entire crew was seen in the rigging and far out on the bowsprit. The seconds were counted faster as she neared the wire, and as she passed was saluted by the cheers of the Kearsarge The timekeepers stopped their watches at 2:16:48. The last six miles had been made in sixteen minutes, thirty-eight seconds, or at an average speed of 21.66 knots an hour, the fastest time the vesse has made, and nearly five knots faster than required. The last half of the course, thirty-six miles, had been made in one hour and fifty minutes, approximately, and the half had been run at the rate of 19.67 knots an hour. The seventy-two miles had been covered in three hours and eight minutes, at an average rate of speed of 18.94 knots The contract for the vessel called for a speed of seventeen knots an hour. For every quarter knot over this the builders receive \$25,000, and for every quarter knot below it they would have to forfeit \$25,000 the record made to-day it is estimated the Marblehead has made for her builders \$175,000. The official report of the naval the tides makes her

be increased to nineteen. HAS AN AUTOCRAT'S POWERS.

tle less than 18.94 knots, but it is believed that it will not fall below 18.75, and it may

for the seventy-two miles a lit-

The Mayor of St. Louis Can Be Proseeutor, Judge and Jury.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7 .- The Supreme Court of Missouri to-day rendered a decision which will accomplish peculiar results. The case was one in which Building Commissioner George B. Reid, of this city, contested the right of the Mayor to file charges against him and then try the defendant himself. The Supreme Court decision is in effect that there is nothing in the laws of the State to prevent the action brought by the Mayor. As a result it is permitted the Mayor to become prosecutor, then judge and finally jury. It thereby becomes possible for the Mayor to remove any official at any time in his term of office by going through the formalities. It adds materially to his political patronage, for in this city the terms of subordinate appointees do not expire until half the Mayor's term is

FORGERY AND ABDUCTION.

Charges Against a Kentuckian Who Married a Fifteen-Year-Old Girl.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7 .- Mr. Grant North county school superintendent of Bell county, one of the most prominent citizens of Pineville, is a prisoner at the county jail. Mr. North was arrested on his arrival here early this morning, charged with forgery and abduction. For many years North has been a visitor at Judge Short's residence. The Judge has two charming daughtersone twenty-one years of age and the other fifteen. It was supposed that North was paying court to the o'dest daughter until last night, when he and the younger daughter went out and were married. North is about thirty years of age. He says the license was issued without an affidavit to the young lady's age.

IN A GENEROUS MOOD.

John L. Sullivan Assists Mrs. Drew Out of Financial Difficulties.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- John L. Sullivan has demonstrated that he is a member of the histrionic profession by helping out of financial embarrassment the noted actress, Mrs. John Drew. "We are all members of the profession and must help one another." said John L., when Mrs. Drew informed him that in her attempts to help her son Sidney she had seriously embarrassed herself. The ex-pugilist and his check-book came to the rescue, and Mrs. Drew is now safely past the financial reefs which, it is said, threatened to wreck her and her company. The amount of Sullivan's lean is not made public, but it is said to have been large and without collateral security. Swallowed by the Populists.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.-The Kansas 'armers' Alliance, an industrial organization of a nonpolitical character, is dead, A long secret session was held to-day. The facts are difficult to get, but enough is known to positively state that the politicians have won. The Omaha Populist plat-form was adopted to-day from top to bot-

Forger Scearce Sentenced.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 7.-In the Circuit Court here, this morning, Frank P. Scearce, whose daring forgeries to the amount of \$50,000 and his escape from the Fayette county jail, together with his capture in 'hattanooga and return here, have made him famous, confessed himself guilty on one charge of forgery and was sentenced to term of ten years in the penitentiary.

Business Embarrassments. DENVER, Col., Dec. 7 .- The E. F. Haleck Lumber and Manufacturing Company

was attached to-day by E. F. Halleck, ex-president, on a claim of \$99,600. There are several notes covering the amount, ranging from \$8,000 to \$31,000. The attachment in no way involved the firm of Halleck, Sayre Pugilist Mitchell Brags.

ell said last night, in regard to his coming fight with James Corbett: "Corbett talks about sprinting, but I'll bet \$5,000 that he will do the first sprinting, and another \$5,000 that I'll score the first clean knock-down. What the final result will be I cannot say,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 .- Charles Mitch-

Is Your Liver Out of Order? Then is your whole system deranged. The blood is impure, you have headache, feel languid and nervous. Take at once Simmons Liver Regulator.

but I'll bet that I get the first knock-down."

OVER \$15,000 STOLEN

One of the Boldest Robberies Ever Committed in Indiana.

The South Bend National Bank Partially Looted by a Lone Thief in Broad Daylight.

NO TRACE OF THE ROBBER

The Deed Committed While Employes Were Esting Lunch.

Entrance Effected with a Chisel, the Vault Opened, and \$4,000 in Gold and \$11,900 in Bills Taken.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 7 .- The boldest robbery in the annals of northern Indiana crime was committed here to-day about ncon, the victim being the South Bend National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the State. The amount taken was \$15,900. Had a bomb fallen in the heart of the city it would not have caused greater consternation. No sensation has swept the city in many a year that has created the excitement that this unprecedented act has. All efforts to keep it quiet were fruitless, and to-night it is the main topic at hotels, clubs, in commercial circles, and, in fact, everywhere. Every one is at a loss to understand how so much money could be carried off right in the heart of the city urder the shadow of the police station and in the middle of the day. Even the police carnot comprehend it. All they can say is that the robbery occurred, and that the bank is the loser by nearly \$16,000. The bank officials are nonpulseed and entirely at a loss to understand how any one, even the most desperate, could nerve himself to such a deed. There are a few persons, however, who expected as much, but thought it would be done under cover of night Chief of Police Rose said: "Had the robbery been committed at night I would not have been greatly surprised, but to think it took place right in broad daylight is beyoud my powers of comprehension."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The South Bend National Bank is located

on North Michigan street, the First National Bank being just north of it. An iron fence joins the two institutions. The former has an immense plate-glass front through which a full view is obtained of the interior. The most conspicuous object is the vault, which is less than one hundred feet from Michigan street. It is probable that but one man entered the bank, he being protected by outside guards. The robber ascended the steps leading to the First National and, stepping on the iron fence, jumped over into eighteen inches of snow. He then walked west along the north wall of the South Bend National Bank to the rear. Turning to his left he stopped in front of a window. A hasty pressure with a steel chisel forced the window, and the robber found himself in the directors' room, but confronted by an oak door opening into the depositors' room. This heavy door soon yielded to the chisel. It was but a few steps to the vault door, and the robber lost no time in getting there. The outer door was open, but the two-inch middle door had been closed by Cashier Campbell. The combination either failed to work or the tumblers did not scatter, for a short turn of the combination knob threw back the bolts and the robber's eyes fell on a small gold mine. Before him stood the safe, unlocked. On top of it was the counter tray, containing between \$3,000 gold met his eyes, while many thousands in greenbacks and silver lay before him. The prime idea of the thief seemed to be to take as much as possible, but to disturb nothing that might excite suspicion before the robber could have a good opportunity to get some distance away. With this in view the tray on the safe, with its loose thousands, was not disturbed. Neither did the thief venture to the cashier's counter in front, where lay a large amount of bills, gold and silver. He confined his thefts to the safe, taking \$4,000 in yellow coin, about all one man could carry, and \$11,000 in bills. Not a silver coin was taken. The vault door was then closed and the robber retreated, going by the back door, which he doubtless unlocked for use in case of an emergency. As far as possible everything

was left as the robber found it. BY ONE MAN. There seems to be little doubt but the a very strong guard was thrown about him on the outside. This theory is substantiated by several unusual occurrences. Assistant Cashier Josiah T. Kelley, of the First National, resides in the rear of the bank. The window of his dining room looks out on the yard back of and at the side of the robbed bank. At about the time the robbery was committed a stranger called him to his front door, which opens on a side street. This stranger's mission was ostensibly to sell Mr. Kelly some potatoes, but it is now believed he was one of the gang, and that he attracted Mr. Kelly's attention to prevent any chance of the cashier seeing the robber prying open the bank window. Another indication that a guard was on the outside is the imprint of a man's foot outside a high board fence back of the bank on Printing-house Row and right opposite a wide crack in the fence, through which a full view is had of the window entered by the robber. It is also likely that guards stood in front of the bank, either on the same side or across the street, as they terior, constantly keeping the vault door in sight, without creating the slightest sustraveled in the city. Had the man inside the bank been liscovered, there is little doubt but a running fight would have ensued, in which loss of life would have been the almost certain result. Cashier Camp-

twenty minutes earlier than he returned. That the bank has been shadowed for a ong time is quite certain. The chisel used to open the window and door was made of steel purchased at a local hardware store four or five days ago. It was eleven inches long, weighed over a pound, and, judging from its shape, was made especially for this job. All these facts lead to the belief that a gang of professionals has been watching the bank for many days, and that its members became thoroughly conversant with the movements of Cashier Campbell and his assistant, knew the time they left, when they usually returned, what trays were in constant use, and all other minute came there could be no hitch unless something unusual and unforeseen turned up. Everything appears to have been accurately planned, for there was not the slightest hitch in the conspiracy.

THE CASHIER'S STORY.

The statement of Cashier Campbell is full of interest and only strengthens the belief that there was a carefully planned scheme to rob the bank. Mr. Campbell says: "I was the last one of the entire force of the bank to leave for noon lunch. I left the customary change on my desk and placed the big counter tray, containing over \$2,000, on top of the safe inside of the vault. The safe contained some \$14,000 in gold and perhaps \$10,000 in bills and silver. After placing the tray on the safe I closed the middle door. This is two inches thick and we always depend on it for protection during the brief period we are away at the noon hour. I turned the combination and then left the bank by the front door. It was ten minutes after 12 o'clock. I went to lunch and after looking after some business returned to the bank at ten minutes before 1 o'clock, so you see I was absent from the bank but forty minutes. I entered as I left, by the front door, and passed down the aisle alongside the counted to the depositors' room. As I turned to go behind the counter my foot struck a piece of metal. I picked it up and found it to be a chisel. As plumbers had been working in the building I supposed they had dropped it and gave the subject no more attention.

"When Assistant Cashier John M. Brown came in. about ten minutes later, I casually remarked that the plumbers had dropped one of their chisels. Mr. Brown looked at it and intimated that it might not belong to plumbers. He seemed to suspect something was wrong at once, so we began an investigation. We found the rear window forced, rear door unlocked and the oak door between the depositors' and directors' rooms mutilated. I then went to the vault. The door was apparently as I left it forty minutes before. I looked about the desks, but everything seemed to be all right. I then opened the vault door, and even then discovered nothing out of the way, the counter tray being just as I left it. But as soon as my eyes rested on the gold I saw that part of it was missing. How much I could not tell, but I figured that quite an amount, possibly hundreds of dollars, was gone. When I made my balance I discovered that we had been robbed of exactly \$15,900. Of this the robbers secured \$4,000 in gold and \$11,900 in bills. Not a bit of silver was touched. The vault door does not show a scratch, so that it is evident to me that in turning the combination knob I did not turn it quite far enough to scatter the tumblers. A half inch more and I believe we would have been \$15,900 better off. By rare good fortune for the robber, he happened to turn the combination the right way. Had he turned it the other way he would have scattered the tumblers and locked the door. If he had not dropped his chisel in a hurry we might not have discovered the robbery when we did, nor until I made my balances, unless we had been

called on for a big amount.' The police are hard at work and have been all afternoon. At this hour, 11 p. m. no captures have been made, but they hope to locate one or more of the robbers within the next twenty-four hours.

PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARIES.

The General Assembly Committee Considers an Important Question. PITTSBURG, Dec. 7 .- The General Assembly committee of the Presbyterian Church on the relation of the church to the theological seminaries crosed a three days' session here this evening, having considered various plans by which it is hoped the church will, in the future, have greater security in the administration of the property of the seminaries and funds which may be given for theological education. The understanding is that all rights of the seminaries under all compacts are to be sacredly recognized. The committee suggests that the seminaries ask the respective State Legislatures to make such changes their charters as will enable them to declare their trust in favor of the General Assembly in case of ceasing to exist and to give to the assembly the power of confirmation of the trustees elected before they enter on their duties. This is to apply equally to all the seminaries, and is lations of all seminaries to the assembly in the administration of the trusts confided to them, without interference with their autonomy in internal administration. These suggestions were referred to a subcommittee, which will report to the general committee at meeting to be held before the next meeting of the assembly.

· TRIAL OF DR. MEYER.

The Alleged Poisoner Scored by the Attorney for the Prosecution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 .- The jury to try Dr. H. C. Meyer was completed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Ninety-seven citizens had been examined to-day before the two empty seats in the box were filled, and out of 700 citizens summoned on special panels during the week 379 had been examined. The jury is composed of exceptionally intelligent business men. Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who prepared the case, made the opening address, Mr. Mc. Intyre spoke nearly two hours, and detailed what was probably the most fair and at the same time the most heinous crime ever heard within the walls of a New York court room. When he described the last days of the unfortunate Brandt and the sad and fiendish methods of the defendant, a perceptible shudder ran through his more than attentive listeners. Mr. Mc-Intyre described the indictment against the defendant who, he declared, was guilty of murder in the first degree, together with his wife Marie, whom he married several years before. He called the jury's attention to the commendable and successful efforts of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in bringing this defendant before a bar of justice. When Mr. McIntyre concluded his remarks an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

BAPTISMAL RITES.

Form of Immersion Discussed at the

National Congress. AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7 .- The National Baptist Congress concluded its business session at 1:30 p. m. to-day. This afternoon the members visited the Augusta exposition in a body and to-night enjoyed a banquet at the Hotel Bonair. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of "What Constitutes Valid Baptism," and the subject developed branches of opinion equally so as to the design and the proper subject for baptism, but upon the admission of the ordinance there exists divergent bell undoubtedly would not have been alive | views. The two opinions were best set out new had any chance taken him to the bank in the paper of Rev. E. B. Pollard, of

On the question whether a man who was ln a Pedo Baptist congregation, but de manded immersion of his preacher, should be received upon that baptism into the Baptist Church without re-baptism, Mr. Pollard said: "There are two thin's which commend him-first that believing in the New Testament baptism he dared stand for it even in the midst of Pedo baptism circles and against Pado Baptist influences; second, that when he received more light and saw clearly the illogical position he held in a Pedo Baptist food, he got ut. Is not a Pedo Baptist church a good place for a Baptist to come from? We peculiar baptism prerequisite to admission tism, and a baptism having the vital ele-ments of New Testament baptism should be considered valid among Baptists. Rebaptism tends to exaggerate tional differences, and since neither the nature of the ordinance nor the reason for the existence of Baptist churches as a distinct denomination make the rejection of alien immersion either necessary or expedient, we conclude that such baptism should be regarded as valid."

Rev. Mr. Moody said: "One who believes in the immersion of believers for the purpose of showing his fellowship in the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ,

church government, does wrong in going to a Pedo Baptist who claims the commission to sprinkle infants, and who usurps the prerogatives of the church, and teach for doctrines the commandments of men. He should have gone to them with like faith to himself. So inconsistent is this that Baptists should protest against it and require the wrong to be corrected. If one wants a baby sprinkled he must not come to me, knowing my disbelief in the right So if one wants immersion he should not go to one who refuses and abuses it. I the authority to administer is extended to those who refuse and abuse it then there is no restriction under the sun. When Baptists receive such baptism they indorse flagrant inconsistency and virtually say that a man who has not received it, and who does not believe it, may scripturally may the good Lord deliver us.

and who believes also in congregational

The exercises were concluded by a fine sermon on the "Indwelling Christ," by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Louisville, Ky. which was full of eloquence and tender feeling, after which Governor Northen and Dr. Lansing Burrows made remarks expressive of the pleasure this community had experienced during the convention.

COUGHLIN'S TRIAL.

Speeches of the Attorneys-The Mysterious "J. B. Simmonds."

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Friends of the prosecution emphatically deny the story circulated that Joseph McLaughlin, brother of Mrs. Andrew Foy, is suspected of being the mysterious "J. B. Simmonds" who rented the rooms at No. 117 Clark street. It is intimated that the McLaughlin story has been put forward in the interest of the defense. Judge Tutthill to-day ruled that the prosecution must omit all refer-

ence to "Simmonds" in the opening ad dress to the jury. Attorney Scanlan resumed his speech for the State at the opening of the Coughlin the corridors of the courthouse, seeking admission to the court room, in expectation of possible sensational developments but few gained entrance. When the open ing speech for the State was completed attorney Donahoe began the address fo the defense, and when he concluded the court adjourned for the day. Judge Wing will speak for the defense to-morrow morning. One of the spectators in court to-day was the defendant's wife. To-night it was learned that Mrs. Charles Coghlan No. 1, who was known on the stage years ago as Louisa Thorne, has begun a suit against her husband, the wellknown English actor, for absolute divorce The papers in the case were drawn up by lawyers, Horwitz & Herschfield, today. But the summons had not served yet, and it is rumored that Mr. Coghlan will have left the jurisdiction of New York by to-morrow morning, if, indeed, he has not already gone. The rumor was even expanded to the effect that Charles Coghlan and Miss Kuehne Beveridge, as wife No. 2, and her mamma, the Baroness Von Rahde, will sail for Europe

COLORADO SILVERITES.

Resolutions Adopted by the State League-Carlisle Censured. DENVER, Col., Dec. 7 .- The second annual convention of the Colorado State Sil-

ver League opened in this city to-day with about 150 delegates in attendance. In the Denver delegation were ex-Senator N. P. Hill, T. M. Patterson, C. S. Thomas, A. C. Fisk and H. W. Hawley. President Merrick in his opening address said: "As an organization we demand the restoration to ail the people of the United States of the law in relation to coinage as it existed from before the adoption of the federal Constitution and down to 1873. This we believe to be the one and the only important question before the American people today. It is not only an American question, and just solution of which depends the welfare of the millions of wealth producers now and of the millions who will come after us in the future." He asked whether the promised benefits had followed the repeal of the Sherman law, and said the "gold bugs" now admit something must be volume. Borrowing gold would give us reburden of debt. The remedy was coinage of both gold and silver at the old catio and

After transacting routine business the convention voted that the president apchairman, to draft an address to the people of the United States in advocacy of the objects of the league. The address was read to-night. It urges that silver be remonetized in order that the present distress throughout the country may be relieved. A resolution censuring Secretary Carlisle for his position on the silver question was referred to the executive commit tee for revision. Another declaring that the United States should have a financial policy of its own, independent of mon-archial powers, and that gold, sliver and paper be recognized as the money basis, was adopted. After the election of an executive committee and delegates to the Washington convention the meeting, at 11 o'clock, adjournd sine die.

Waite's Scheme Denonneed. DENVER, Col., Dec. 7 .- Governor Waite has already begun preparing his call for an extra session of the Legislature, to convene Wednesday, Jan. 3. His Mexican silver coinage scheme is unanimously condemned by the newspapers of this city. Following are extracts from their editorials: News (Populist): Colorado's Covernor insists that the State Legislature shall make a monkey out of the State, monkeys out of its people, and double-tailed monkeys, ourang-outangs and gorillas combined of the party, which elected him to the office he

Republican (Rep.): It is hardly necessary for us to say that the whole proceedings is a gross travesty on common sense Times (Rep.): The Times ventures to prediet that the astounding proposition of Governor Waite will be repudiated by the miners of the State at large, by the farmers and business men, by the workingmen and by the State press, and that the Legislature will refuse to seriously consider it. Governor Waite gave out for publication to-night a letter from President Diaz, of Mexico, under date of Oct. 11, acknowledging the receipt of a communication in respect to the Governor's Mexican colnage pian and expressing deep interest in the success of the scheme to make all silver dollars legal tender in the Western States.

OPPOSING THE A. P. A.

Rev. Myron W. Reed at the Head of the Colorado Liberty Society.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7 .- The National opened headquarters in Denver, with Irwin W. Reed, well known throughout the country for his aggressive views upon pub-Charles S. Thomas, a prominent lawyer and political leader. The main purpose of this organization is to discourage the growth of the A. P. A. movement by a counter society that has for its basis the exclusion of intolerance from public affairs.

DUTY ON TIN PLATE Virginia, and Rev. J. B. Moody, of Ken-

Reconsideration Secured by Representative Bynum.

Wilson's Committee Induced to Fix the Duty at 1 1-5 Cents, an Advance of About 1-8 Cent Per Pound.

SPECIFIC DUTY SUBSTITUTED

Important Amendment to the Interstate-Commerce Act.

Hoosiers Who Have Suffered or Been Assisted by Hoke Smith-Proposed Financial Legislation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- The ways and means committee has again changed the duty on tin plate. The Wilson bill, as it was published, fixed the duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem. The committee has agreed to place a specific duty of 1 1-1 cents per pound upon it. The committee first voted to-day to make the duty 1 cent per pound, but Mr. Bynum secured a reconsideration and had the duty fixed at 1 1-5 cents. The change from ad valorem to specific duty was made at the instance of the importers, who say they could not, under an ad valorem duty. make contracts for in advance for importations or arrange for future deliveries, as the price could not be definitely fixed. The change increases the duty from the amount first agreed upon in the bill just a little.

The Democratic members of the com-

possibly an eighth of a cent.

mittee were busy this morning working on the tariff bill and making the corrections found necessary. Heretofore considerable time has been spent hearing various delegations who want changes made in the bill as presented by the majority. But these delegations are no longer admitted to the committee room. but during the day they have been industrious in securing audiences with members of the majority. Assistant Secretary Hamlin was with the committee all day and met with them to-night. There is no intimation yet as to when the bill will be taken up for consideration in the House. nor has any definite time been fixed by the majority for reporting the bill from the committee. The subcommittee on internal revenue is still at work, but has not yet perfected its work. Representative Bryan, a member of the committee, denies that there is any truth in the report that the committee had decided to tax matches and patent medicines. Representative Harter has been trying to get the sentiment of the House, or at least the Democratic members, on the subject of a duty on sugar. Mr. Harter would like to have the tariff bill carry a duty of l cent a pound on sugar and thinks that this would yield \$30,000,000 a year and obviate the necessity of an income tax, which he thinks will be unpopular. It is not known what will be the result.

The Democratic members of the Senate

committee on finance to-day held an informal conference and the proceedings consisted of a general discussion of the best method for proceeding, in order that the tariff bill may be in shape to be advanced as rapidly as possible. The only thing definitely decided upon was that a comparative statement showing the changes made by the Wilson bill from the present law would be a necessity as a basis of operations. A meeting of the full committee will be held on Monday for the purpose of deciding whether, and if so, when hearings shall be granted by the committee. The especial duty of the subcommittee which was appointed by Chairman Voorhees on Monday, consisting of Senators Jones of Arkansas, McPherson, Vest, Aldrich and Allison, will be the collection of data bearing upon wages and the prices of commodities under the operations of the tariff laws of the country. The sitting of this committee for this purpose was authorized under a resolution which passed the Senate during the Fiftyfirst Congress, and Senators Aldrich, Allison, Jones of Nevada, Harris and Carlisle were then appointed as a subcommittee to handle this question. The authority given was permanent and, up to date, the committee has prepared and published seven arge volumes upon the effects of the tariff laws upon various interests. The subcom mittee was not reorganized during the extra session, and the reorganization was broug about at this time by the fact that Mr. Carlisle is no longer a member of the Senate and that Senator Harris declined to continue his services as a member. The subcommittee expects to continue its investigations as formerly, but the complexion of its reports will, in all probability, be changed somewhat, owing to the fact that the majority of the committee now becomes Demo-

cratic instead of Republican as heretofore. Protest Against Free Petroleum.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- To-day Representatives Storer and Caldwell, of Cincinnati, received telegrams from T. H. Mc-Conica, of Findlay, O., urging them to oppose the proposition to place petroleum on the free list. McConica stated in his dispatch that if petroleum is put on the free list the petroleum industry in Ohio and Indiana will be utterly ruined. Messrs. Caldwell and Storer wired the following reply: "All industries similarly threatened; why not have united effort against Wilson

BROADER THAN IT LOOKS. Effect of Cullom's Amendment to the Interstate-Commerce Act. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 .- Experts see in the bill which Senator Cullom introduced on Monday for the purpose of amending the interstate-commerce laws a clause of the greatest possible interest to organized labor as well as shippers and railroad corporations. It may not have been intended by the author to be construed in this way. but it is held that it makes clear the provision in the existing law under which United States Circuit Judges Ricks and Taft punished the Ann Arbor strikers at Toledo for refusing to deliver goods to another road at the end of their run on account of an existing strike upon the connecting line. It will be recalled that Judges Ricks and Taft punished the chief striker, and held that it was a part of his duty under the interstate-commerce law to deliver goods to the line at the end of his run which continued the transportation. Senator Cullom's amendment is primarily intended to force the acceptance by one railroad of the traffic of another, for the ourpose of making a continuous line, and preventing railroads from discriminating as between roads in the acceptance of traffic. It will be recalled by lawyers and rallroad men that the only doubt there was entertained as to the soundness of the decision Toledo was upon this point, but when the United States Supreme Court dismissed the appeal from the Toledo decision, to all intents and purposes it confirmed the decision of Judges Ricks and Taft. Another clause in the Cullom amendment defines this point still further by declaring that the word "line" in the law means the series of roads extending from the point of embarkation to the point of delivery. This clearly would compel railroad employes to disregard strikes and contentions and prejudicial orders affecting a line upon which they are directed to deliver goods in tran-

sit, and makes more clear the soundness